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Does Congress Mean Business in the Cuban Matter?

We do not believe that Congress, in each House of which the friends of Cuba command a great majority, contemplates s merely perfunctory and fruitless expression of opinion in favor of recognizing the revo-Intionists as belligerents. If Senators and Representatives have been hitherto disposed to content themselves with concurrent reso lutions on the subject, it must be because they have taken for granted that the Executive would not venture to treat such an an nouncement of their wishes with the indifference exhibited toward the Armenian resolutions. But can they any longer make such an assumption in good faith! Is it not alleged by many well-informed persons in Washington, and is not the assertion capable of instant verification, that the President has no intention of paying the slightest heed to resolutions concerning Cuba, if they are concurrent in form Aware of Mr. CLEVELAND'S resolve to avoid committing himself, if possible, are not the honest friends of Cuba in duty bound to couch their resolutions in such a form as will compel the President to signify approval or disapproval within ten days? If he approves them, well and good. If he disapproves them there is but little doubt that joint resolutions can be passed over his veto.

Why, then, should not the committee of conference bring this Cuban business to a head at once by recommending the passage of joint instead of concurrent resolutions ? Is there any avowable reason why this should not be done? Is there any secret reason, made known by the State Department to a few leading members and based upon an apprehension of wider complications than seem, at first sight, likely to follow a recognition of belligerency? No such apprehension should arrest the representatives of the people in the performance of their duty. Admit that the Madrid Government may be able to persuade one or two European powers to join with it in protesting against our righteous recognition of a state of war which has existed in Cuba for upward of a year; such a protest ought to have no weight, because it would oppose the dictates of common humanity and equity. We should be faithless to our best traditions if we allowed ourselves to be coerced into any further toleration of Spanish savagery in Cuba. In 1823 we recognized, not simply the belligerency, but the independence of several Spanish-American States, in the teeth of the reactionary monarchy then established in France, and of the other continental powers banded together in the Holy Alliance. In view of such a precedent, our national self-respect will not permit us to heed the remonstrance of any European Government against our legitimate demand, that the Cuban insurgents shall enjoy the rights conceded to combatants in civilized warfare.

Most of the European powers, including conspicuously Spain, France, and England, did not wait a year before acknowledging the belligerency of the Confederates. Spain took that step before the battle of Bull Run. If we had framed our action upon hers, we should have recognized the Cubans as belligerents ten months ago. The assertion that the Cubans control no scaport and have no permanent seat of government might have some pertinence if we were asked to acknowledge their independence; but at ent we are simply requested to declare that, as a matter of fact, a state of war exists in Cuba, and that both parties to it are entitled to the just and merciful treatment prescribed by the rules of modern warfare. Even should we go further and at once acknowledge the independence of Cuba, we could still find a precedent in the act of President MONROE; for when, in 1823, he recognized Peru, the Spanfards were in possession of the fortified scaport, Callao, and of the capital, Lima; and the headquarters of the revolutionary Government was with its army in the field.

It does not become the dignity of Congress to waste weeks in debate over concurrent resolutions, if there is good reason to believe that the President will deal with them as if they had never been passed. It is true that a remedy will be always at hand through a subsequent recourse to joint resolutions. But prevention is better than cure. Let Congress pass joint resolutions now, and it will force the President to speak out, and tell the American people whether he is for Cuba or for Spain.

A General Denial of Definite and Verifiable Charges.

It is disquieting to us to be com pelled to believe those reports of deeds of Spanish savagery in Cuba that have been made by valuglorious Spanish officers, corroborated by hundreds of witnesses authenticated by the dying testimony of many of the sufferers, reaffirmed by the wailing widows of the victims, and rendered indubitable by observations taken at the places where the deeds were perpetrated. It were far more agreeable to us if we could refuse to give credence to the shocking reports, and could believe that the Spanish soldiers conduct war in Cuba under the rules ordinarily respected by the armies of civilized countries. While Spanish history on the American continent is a record of shame to Spanish arms, from Mexico to the furthest south, we would like to be able to think that such practices as blackened the names of CORTES and PIZAERO could not prevail anywhere at the close of nineteenth century of Christianity. It is to our grief that we cannot entertain the thought as we recall the events of the last war in Cuba, or as we observe those of the present war there.

At toes time Spain stands convicted, as she has stood at other times. But, as the defendant in a case at law sometimes makes "general denial" of specific charges sustained by direct and conclusive proof, so Spain makes like denial of charges thus sustained in the case of Cuba. From Havana and Madrid, from WEYLER and CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, and, in fact, even from the places where the deeds of savagery are perpetrated in broad daylight, we have a general denial of charges at once specific and verifiable. But what can be the use of denying the issue of WEYLER'S bloody decrees, or of denying that these decrees

were intended for execution, or of denying that they have been executed without pity during the past four weeks? Why deny that thousands of peasants have been driven from their homes into Spanish military camps, under WKYLER's order, or that the people's supplies of food in the country districts have been seized under the terms of this inhuman decree? The direct and decisive answer to any such denial may be found in the words of WEYLER himself, and in the official reports of his military subordinates, as they are represented, under the censorship, in the Spanish organs at Havana. What would be the use of denying that, in the present week, WEYLER's palace has been beset by starving women who, a fortnight ago, were the wives of peaceful and inoffensive men, who were wantonly killed by his soldiers within a few miles of Havana, and for whose deeds the excuse has been made that they were drunk? Why deny the savage performances at the Mayea Hospital, at Guatao, at Punta Brava, and at numberless other places, when the truth of them can be confirmed from Spanish sources? Why deny the charge that many hundreds of prisoners taken in battle have been shot, when the names of those prisoners, the circumstances of their execution, the places of their burial, the remains of the dead, the testimony of their comrades yet alive, and the reports of the Spanish court martial combine to prove the charge?

What is the word of CANOVAS DEL CAS-TILLO or that of WEYLER worth as against these things? What is the value of a general denial by the party accused, when the evidence of his guilt is complete, and is confirmed by confessions made from a motive the opposite of that which prompted the denial ?

We repeat that it is painful for us to be lieve in WEYLER's inhumanity, and not the less so because it is acknowledged in the official decrees of the man himself.

At the first of the war we were forced to discredit nearly every report sent from Havana by the Spanish Generals and other officials. All along to this time we have been unable to believe the Spanish reports. They have told of Spanish victories in every engagement and every skirmish, while the patriots have borne the trophies that were won in the greater part of them. They have represented that the patriots fled from fields upon which Spain's forces had surrendered. They have declared unceasingly that Spain was crushing the revolution, while its growth has been steady ever since the outbreak in February of last year. They have announced the retreat of the revolutionists all through the months of their western advance. We cannot say how often they have declared that GOMEZ and MACEO had been killed, or left for dead. Even at this time they refuse to admit that GOMEZ is within cannon shot of Havana, though he has been there for ten weeks, yet unhappily destitute of the cannon with which to attack it. How could we believe the official reports,

in the face of perpetual experience of their untruthfulness, in the face of the contradictions of them which existed in the news given in the Havana despatches? In like manner, we are unable to accept any general denial of Spanish savagery in Cuba, so long as the issue of WEY LER's savage decrees is indisputable, so long as WEYLER defends these decrees, so long as he gives direction for their execution, or so long as we possess the knowledge that they are executed wherever he holds power with the ferocity of the butcher whose signature they bear.

It were better for WEYLER to boast of his savagery, as VALMASEDA, under whom he formerly served, boasted of his. It is adding falsehood to murder when the Spanish Premier denies it. After all, it is the Government at Madrid that is primarily responsible for it. The English paper which recently said that "Madrid defied Washington in sending WEYLER to Havana," was not in the wrong. The first word of reply by this country to that defiance was uttered when both Houses of Congress adopted resolutions in favor of the recognition of Cuban belligerency by the American Government.

Every day of delay on the part of Presi dent CLEVELAND in the granting of that recognition is another day of indulgence for Weylerism in Cuba. Speed the hour of Cuba's liberation!

Our Historical Attitude Toward Cuba

The resentment of Spain at what she calls the unwarranted interference of the United States in Cuban affairs, and the assumption of portions of the English press that our present policy toward Cuba is a wholly modern development, alike show great ignorance of American history.

For more than seventy years, not only the independence of Cuba, but the annexation of the island to our Union, has been publicly urged by leading American statesmen and has even been the subject of diplomatic negotiations. Nearly seventy-three years ago JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, while Secretary of State, in a letter to Mr. NELSON, our Minister to Spain, declared that Cuba and Porto Rico were "natural appendages to the North American continent;" and that Cuba especially had become "an object of transcendent importance " to our Union :

*Its commanding position, with reference to the out of Mexico and the West Indian a as: the character of its population; its situation midway between our southern coast and the Island of Domingo: Its safe and capacious harbor of the Ita ana, fronting a long line of our shores destitute of the same advantage; the nature of its productions and of its wants, furnishing the supplies and needing the returns of a commerce immensely profitable and mutually beneficial, give it an importance in the sum of our national interests with which that of no other foreign territory can be compared, and little inferior to that which blads the different members of this Union together. Such, in-deed, are, between the interests of that island and of this country, the geographical, commercial, moral, and political relations formed by nature, gathering in the process of time, and even now verging to maturity, that, in looking forward to the probable course of events for the short period of half a century, it is scarcely possible to resist the con-viction that the annexation of Cuba to our Federal republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself.

Certainly no stronger statement of the necessary attitude of the United States toward Cuba has been presented by any Congressman of our day. Had the prophecy of ADAMS been confirmed by events, the revolution which occurred when GRANT was President would have been made the occasion for securing such an intervention as would have brought Cuba into the Union. JEFFERSON, writing to President Mon-ROE, in June, 1823, a few weeks after the letter of Mr. ADAMS, just quoted, declared that we should hold ourselves in readiness to receive Cuba "when solicited by herself; for certainly her addition to our confederacy is exactly what is wanted to round our power as a nation to the point of its utmost interest." In a later letter, the famous one of Oct. 24, 1823, on the proposed announcement of the MONROE doctrine, Mr. JEFFERson returned to this subject:

"Do we wish to acquire to our own confederacy any

confess that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States. The control which, with Florida point, this island would give us over the Guif of Mexico, and the countries and isthmus bordering on fill up the measure of our political well-being.

About thirty years later we find Secretary EVERETT writing to the British Minister that "territorially and commercially, Cuba would in our hands, be an extremely valuable possession, and, under certain contingencies, might be almost essential to our safety." Shortly after, in 1854, came the famous meeting at Ostend of our Ministers accredited at London, Paris, and Madrid, namely, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MASON, and Mr. SOULE, known in history as the Ostend Conference. Their famous despatch to the Department of State from Aix-la-Chapelle declared that "our past history forbids that we should acquire the island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of selfpreservation;" but they went on to argue that, if self-preservation were involved, then Spain's refusal to take a price for the island far beyond its value might justify its seizure, provided the condition of the island war ranted such an extreme step.

When Mr. BUCHANAN became President he dwelt in his second annual message to Congress on the condition of Cuba and on the fact that "our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy while the existing colonial government over the island shall remain in its present condition." He therefore urged the purchase of Cuba, and in his next annual message, renewed the recommendation.

Our civil war diverted attention from this subject; and then followed the reconstruction period, during which, in 1868, the ten years' war in Cuba broke out. This event largely substituted, in the minds of the people of the United States, the idea of Cuban independence for that of annexation, at least as a primary and immediate step. The first question which arose was as to the recognition of the patriots as belligerents. As we all know, Gen. GRANT'S Administration came near the point of recognition, yet did not quite reach it. Mr. CAMERON, only a short time ago, repeated a statement that "early in the year 1869 a proclamation was actually signed by President GRANT, recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, although the fact was known to very few persons. This proclamation was not promulgated owing to the opposition of Secretary FISH." This opposition is perhaps to be accounted for partly by the pending Alabama controversy, with the enormous sum involved in the proposed arbitration, and the part which England's premature recognition of the Confederates was believed to play in that dispute. Yet Mr. Fish could not refrain even then from informing our Minister at Madrid that the condition of the contest " may not justify a much longer withholding of the concession to the revolutionary party of the recognized rights of belligerents." As it turned out, Spain's own political revolutions prevented our dealing with the Cuban question as had been desired; and finally Gen. MARTINEZ Campos arranged a peace in Cuba.

The rapid sketch thus given of our relations with Spain and Cuba shows that the ultimate annexation of the island was discussed and expected by leading American statesmen generations ago; that the desire of Cubans for autonomy was hailed with enthusiasm by us as soon as it expressed itself in efforts to throw off the Spanish yoke; and that perhaps it was only the very peculiar circumstances that existed in 1869 and afterward, just referred rights to the Cuban patriots at that time. How, in the face of these historical facts, the press not only of Madrid but of London and Paris can speak of the present attitude of Congress toward Cuba as a sort of novel difficult to understand.

the peace made by Martinez Campos, de- natural in the effort to bolster it up. clared that "all intelligent Spaniards adhad fair warning that, should another war occur, the Cubans would not again ognition as belligerents by the United States. Our course for years has been that | Christianity will be removed. of forbearance toward Spain; but we can no longer carry forbearance to the point of doing injustice to the Cuban cause.

We Are Surprised at Mr. Depew.

Mr. Depew made light of a very serious matter when he said the other night, in an address to young men, that "we are now in a boiling frame of mind; just spoiling for a fight." It was a jocose remark, of course, but as it was both inappropriate, considering the gravity of the situation to which he referred, and entirely without Justification, we are surprised that it should have been country given that it is "spoiling for a flight ? What nation has it been hectoring? Mr. DEPEW said, also, that we "had recently shown a desire to 'whip everybody and everything," so that the world might see "how great we are." When did this

what fashion did it make the silly display? the United States. Such a declaration was in no sense hostile. It constituted rather a warning to England uttered in the interests of peace. It was made for the avowed purpose and with the sincere desire of inducboundary dispute with Venezuela to peaceful arbitration. We did nothing whatever to provoke reasonable British the lion's tail." We offered no sort of provocation to war, and made no resistance to England's holding all the territory to which it could prove its title. The movement to bring about the permanent arbitration of controversics between America and England, which Mr. DEPEW favors, is not was our demand that the rights of Venezuela should be guarded by an arbitration which would also protect those of England. The only difference is that our demand was pertinent to the existing situation, and the other has no relation whatever to any present trouble between England and America. The controversy between England and Venezuela is properly subject to arbitration; but we have no dispute with England to refer to arbitration.

How, then, can Mr. DEPEW justify his charge that we have been twisting the British lion's tail in our eagerness for a fight? He instanced the treatment of Spain as

an indication of the truculence of our spirit and of our desire for war and our boastfulness. But what have we done to Spain

which suggests hostility or that we are spoiling for a fight? The passage by Congress of resolutions in favor of recognizing belligerency of the Cubans cannot be so construed. The expressions the resolutions are rather animated by a desire to promote peace between Spain and Cuba, What suggestion of a warlike disposition is there in that declaration? We have offered no menace to Spain. If we should recognize the belligerency of the Cuban rebels, we should go no further than Spain did in the case of the Southern Confederacy, and we should proceed with

ampie of precipitation. Instead of our showing "a desire to whip everybody and everything," we have made no demonstrations of a hostile purpose against anybody or anything. Whatever suggestions of war there may have been have not come from us. They have been made against us.

deliberation, instead of following her ex-

Mr. DEPEW spoke jocosely; but, all the same, he gave assistance to the Copperheads and Uitlanders who are engaged in assailing American honor and ridiculing Amer ican patriotism.

It Ought to Be Disrupted. The rage of the English Bootus against

the American BOOTHS has now become un controllable. They are no longer able to keep from making a public exhibition of the bitterness of their feeling.

When EVA BOOTH came to New York to displace her brother BALLINGTON in command of the American division of the Salvation Army, she expressed, at least for publication, only tender and sisterly teelings toward him. She prayed for him as one who had been led astray. Of course, she cast reproach on her American brother by such supplications, but in an indirect and delicate way only. She simply assumed that he was wrong and she was right; but she did not actually charge him with wilful and conscious sin. She pleaded for him as an unwitting victim of the snares of the Evil One. Now when the disruption of the Salvation Army in this country is inevitable, she has abandoned all attempts at such reserve and flatly and angrily denonnees BALLINGTON and his wife as false to their promises and downright liars!

Miss Booth's manifesto to the Salvation Army, sent out yesterday, declares that her brother BALLINGTON lies and lies so obviously that he "can scarcely deceive any one." She says substantially that he made a "profession of obedience" to his father, the "General," which was merely despicable false pretence, under which were concealed his real perfidy and rebellion. "His statement that he did not resign," she describes as "unfounded. 'His repeated statement that he was peremptorily dismissed is cruelly false;" so she tells her brother's old followers. So far from dismissing him, she says, she and her brother HERBERT, the Canadian BOOTH, im plored him to "come and spend the re mainder of that memorable night in prayer. In other words, she charges him squarely with lying about the matter. She says that he lied also in asserting that the English BOOTHS demanded that he give them the headquarters' keys in short order. She de clares finally that the American BOOTHS are deliberately trying to disrupt the Salvation Army forces in the United States, despite repeated promises, both public and private, that no such attempt should be made."

Evidently the time has come when the dis ruption of the Army is as desirable as it is inevitable. A sister who displays so vindic tive a spirit against her brother, is manifest ly in a mood which utterly disqualifies her to, that prevented our according belligerent for the leadership of a movement that assumes to be conducted according to Christian principles. She needs conversion herself before she sets, out to convert, other persons. Her malignant assault on her own brother shocks the feeling of all decent peooutgrowth from the excitement of public | ple. The inference of sensible observers, too opinion over the Venezuelan dispute, it is will be that the case of the English Bootus must be desperately bad when they have In 1879 Minister Lowett, referring to to resort to a course so unseemly and so un-

Any Americ mitted that the country could not afford have gone out to Miss Booth as a woman another war," and he might, perhaps, have she has now forfeited completely by her added that many of those Spaniards had malignant effort to ruin the reputation of her brother, and to destroy all confidence in him and his wife. The sooner the Salvation be deprived of any of their rights to rec- Army under such leadership is disrupted and disbanded, the sooner a reproach to

For New York's German-Americans

The letter printed in THE SUN vesterday from the Teutonia Singing Society of Fort Hamilton, in Greater New York, proves what a slander is the HEINE schemers' im pudent assertion that the German-American vote follows them in their actions toward this metropolis. To say that the conduct of the Heineists, boorish and arrogant beyond words toward the rest of the community, receives the favor of the mass of German American citizens here, must be assumed to be a libel on them, no less outmade by him. What indication has this rageous because uttered in the blindness of self-seeking.

We invite the attention of our German American friends, whose good and orderly citizenship here has never before been questioned, to a leading argument for the erection of this HEINE monument, country indulge in such bragging, and in against public and private protests of an extent and vigor rarely aroused The President and Congress have declared | The chief exhibit for the fountain is a our purpose to maintain and enforce the slyly worded petition which was energeti-Monroe doctrine, but in so doing they have cally circulated in every accessible saloon simply pursued a long-established policy of and shop, no signer, of course, having any personal knowledge of the thing asked for This petition cites that the fountain has been tendered "by public spirited citizens who would not offer a monument unless it was consistent with all the requirements of art ing the English Government to refer its and commensurate with the honor and dignity of our community." The same childish reasoning appears in Alderman GOODMAN'S report, the minority report o resentment. There was no "twisting of the Aldermen's committee, favoring the fountain. As a plea for the support of his colleagues he advances his own belief that "the eminent gentlemen who advocate the acceptance of the fountain would not advo cate the erection of a monument unless it was of a high order." That is, the gentlemen who chance to have got into the founmore in the interest of peace and justice than | tain movement are to be permitted to act as the municipal art committee of New York because they are of respectable character It may be said truthfully that the rest of the argumentation offered by Alderman GOODMAN is about equally flimsy. What sort of mind and character it is that can venture to put it forward has to be imagined There is still another idea to be uncovered

however, beneath this ludicrous proposition. It will be seen that the advocates of the HEINE scheme, who when it was first broached claimed the right as Germans to erect German memorials here, now claim the right to erect memorials pronounced by New York's highest authorities to be artistically bad.

We should think that vulgarity like this, put in the German-American name, would

bring out so many more indignant denun ciations from the self-respecting German Americans that the disgraced HEINE fanat ics would slink away in shame.

The Hon, George Washington Aldridge of Rochester and Albany sits despairingly or the banks of the Erie Canal mingling his tears with the waters of that purling stream. His sually open face is shut closer than navigation in the frozen seas. His feet droop dejectedly into the stream. From time to time he raises his hand toward the dreary sky in an attitude that would make The Stranger have a fit, "Will nobody come?" he cries; "Is there no Republican who wants a whack at those four millions? Here I am with four million dollars of canal patronage to give away, and nobody will come and get it. If there are not 100,000 Republicans at my front door by next Saturday at the latest, be hanged if I don't jump into the canal." But he vill stay on land. His cry will be answered. The Republicans have started for Albany by teamer, car, bicycle, snowshoe. They will help Mr. ALDRIDGE out of his despair.

Mr. George P. Schwarz of Theresa, in Jefferson county, forwards to us a communication which he says he has received from a friend, containing a brief newspaper notice of one of the most interesting of Cupin's recent achievements, and the subjoined inquiry:

"Who in - Is this Col. ARE SLUPSKY, any way?" If Mr. Schwaitz knew enough about Col. ABR SLUPSKY to impel him to refer the question to THE SUN, he probably knew enough to have answered his friend's question directly, without

our intervention. Nevertheless, we have not the elightest objection to stating, in a general way, that Col. Anz SLUPSKY is not in sheel, but partly in Missouri and partly in Paradise; since he is yet hardly out of his honeymoon. He is a most distin guished ornament of one of those Western communities which the Hon. GROVER CLEVE-LAND, another great statesman and Reformer, says are badly in need of home missionaries of the Presbyterian persuasion.

The face of an old friend begins to illuminate the South; the voice of an old friend is heard sharp through the March weather. The Hon, BEBE ANSON, the greatest of actor-basemen, the first of diamond elecutionists, the brightest button on the bosom of Chicago, has taken his aggregation of air basters below Mason and Dixon's line. By to-morrow at the latest the sound of his voice, if not the swish of his bat, will load the gale. The Hon, Brug Anson descends to us from the mists of the remotest antiquity. He stood near the cradie of basebail. He made encouraging remarks at one of the first recorded He was knocking fouls in the the days of Tiglath-Pillesen. Yet he is just as good as new. His mind is still hopeful of the pennant. Proudly he presents to the world once nore his collection of wind basters. Perchance they will hit and probably they will miss, but whatever they do, everybody knows that Béné ANSON will do as he has been wont to do these many generations, albeit he is only a lad. To the veteran with the voice, to the undaunted. irrepressible, and immortal BÉBÉ Assos, health and good days!

Nebraska is as fertile in point of candidates as the Hon, John Million Thurston is in point of metaphors. The State Prohibition Convention has instructed for the Hon, C. E. BENTLEY of Lincoln as the Dry man for President. The Hon, CHARLES FRANCIS MANDERSON is a Republican candidate, and the Hon. Touras Caston will be a powerful and moving Democratic canuldate, and every lover of Silver Wheels and cartwheels will shout for the Hon, WIL-LIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, the Boy Orator of the Platte, as the fittest and highest-sounding chap for the l'opulist nomination. Candidates are as thick in Nebrask: now as grasshoppers were in unnappier days. And speaking of grassnoppers. the Hon, Julius Stenling Morron may be a candidate for something himself.

These are great days and crowded for the Hon, MARCUS ANTONIUS HANNA, the original and only genuine copyrighted McKIN-LEY boomer. He works all day counting up delegates. The map of the United States is before him. Into every county but forty-one he has stuck pins to indicate McKINLEY districts. He has taken New England away from REED by the expenditure of a small paper of pins. New York has been snatched from Governor MORTON in the same easy way, and Pennsylvania from the man of Beaver. Every State is solid; only a few more counties remain to be conquered. Hot-house grapes grow and ferment into wine in the warmth of Mr. HANNA'S smile as he looks at the map, and the light falling on his long, wide forehead, which thought and effort have long since robbed of any disguise of hair, floods the State and strikes against Major McKinkey's house in Canton with a force that makes him run to the drawer where he keeps his fire insurance policy. The Hon, MARCO ANTONIO HANNA is happy. His only regret is that there are not more counties in the United States.

Brief Notes from Kentucky. From the Courter-Journal.

A rat eighteen inches from spout to tall and welch ng six pounds was killed at Dunville. From the Benton Tribune.

W. H. Johnson, near Fair Dealing, gave us a very re-markable car of corn last week. It had twelve different cobs on one car, with corn on each one of them. From the Owingsville Banner.

Aunt Amy Hornback, who lives in the White Cak pelghborhood, is Si years old. She lives where she was born, and never lived anywhere else. She has only had twenty one birthdays.

Promothe Morroy Ledger, Leon Blythe bantered a fellow for a trade, offering a pocket knife for a unic. To his surprise, the man scepted, and it took been till near midnight, with the assistance of Jim Banks, to dispose of the mule for seventy-five cents. Leon lost a quarter in

From the Hawesville Plaindealer, It is not generally known to the citizens of Hawe ille that there is an immense tree within the city which bears each year excellent crops of walnuts and mulberries. Once upon a time a mulberry seed fell where a wainut lay, and the sprouts came up side by side, uniting their forces into a soil i trunk One side of this remarkable tree has the bark of the walnut and the other side that of the mulberry.

I com the Mucray Ledger. Mr. Nathan Stubblefield is exhibiting his new and wonderful machine, which he has spent several years in perfecting. It is an electrical apparatus that will run forever, and, what is better, can be practically applied to the running of machinery and the cost i nothing. He is a long step ahead of other scientists with this machine, and when he gets it before the world it will create a furor among the learned electricians.

Why He Couldn't Make Time.

From the Chango Chronicle. He was general superintendent of a big North-western railroad system, and whenever his trains got to running late the cierks in his office always scented trouble. Word was immediately passed round that "the old man" was liable to have an other "mad fit" if So and So, hauling No. ---, didn't pull into the end of the division on time, and every ody got out of the way who could

When the morning overland train, which pulled out just about the time the superintendent reaches his desk, arrived at the end of the first division, it was reported twenty minutes late. He immediate ly wired the conductor to know the cause, but go no answer. Several divisions were passed over in the same way, each report showing the train losing time, and repeated telegrams as to the cause failed to bring any response from the train conductor. Finally the "old man" could stand it no longer and sent a rush message: "For God's sake, why don't

This answer came back from the conductor: "How in --- can I with three car loads of receivers on board?"

Directions for Philadelphia's Gretna Green. From the Grand Avenue Theatre Prog

PHILADELPHIANS DETERMINED UPON MARRIAGE W 100 evade obnoxious leense Laws, by crossing the Delaware: on landing in Canden, look out for With, Watsis, owner of the finest hack team upon the ground. William will whirl you to a legit mate clerry man of your chosen denomination, who will tie the knot all right. Engagement per mail promytly called for or met, on time.

WILL WATSIS. Communical Specialist, Foderal St. Ferry, Camden, N. J. NORTH AND SOUTH.

Frank Expression of Views on the Proposed Parade of the Blue and the Gray in New York City, July 4, 1896.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I copy rom a morning paper of the date of Feb. 29 the following letter signed by "A Southerner": "I am a Southern man, and it makes my blood both to think at this late day, when there is no North o South, but only one country and one flag, a man in the exalted position held by Gen. Walker should refuse to meet in parade the men who once were th gray. There are no men in the country who would any more willingly give up their lives for the flag than the men in the South, and I consider Gen, Wal-ker's words not only an insult to the men of the South but to every lover of the Union. In the South on Decoration Day the graves of Union soldiers are decorated as well as those of the Confederates."

With reference to this controversy I desire to express my own opinion, being the son of a veteran and my father having served in the Union army.

Gen. Ivnn N. Walker is Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and Col. John J. Garnett occupies an official position among the survivors of the Confederate troops. Col. Garnett commenced his military career in the Southern army as a Lieutenant in the famous "Wash ington Artillery," commanded by Col. Wal ton of New Orleans.

To arrive at a just estimate of the merits of Col. Garnett and Gen. Walker, I have care of Col. Garnett and Gen. Water, I have carefully consulted the Rebellion Records, now being published by virtue of an act of Congress, I find Col. Garnett's record is given in detail in the Rebellion Records as follows:

Series I.—Vol. 2, pp. 442, 444, 464, 466, 469, 468, 616, 517.

Series I.—Vol. 11, pp. 485, 504, 503, 535, 542, 544, 682, 693.

In the Rebellion Records as follows:

Series L.-Vol. 2, pp. 442, 444, 404, 409, 468, 469, 498, 516, 517.

Series L.-Vol. 11, pp. 485, 504, 503, 535, 542, 544, 682, 693.

Series L.-Vol. 12, pp. 507, 509, 573, 575, 628.

Series L.-Vol. 19, part 1, p. 845, 503, 571, 627, 586, 628.

Series L.-Vol. 20, part 1, p. 700, 809, 818, 833.

Report of Chancellersville, p. 883.

Series L.-Vol. 25, part 2, pp. 615, 618, 625, 729, 813, 828, 818, 849, 850.

Series L.-Vol. 27, part 2, pp. 615, 618, 625, 729, 813, 828, 818, 849, 850.

Series L.-Vol. 27, part 2, pp. 615, 618, 625, 729, 813, 828, 11, vol. 27, part 2, pp. 618, 888, 840, 903, 86768, L.-Vol. 35, part 2, p. 508, 886, 840, 903, 86768, L.-Vol. 35, part 2, p. 508, 886, 840, 903, 86768, L.-Vol. 35, part 2, p. 528.

From the Rebellion Records if aptears that Col. Garnett's career was that of a brave, dashing, and flustrious soldier. His first service was at the battle of Rull Run, and he fought in almost every battle in Virginia. He is spoken of in the highest terms by his commanding officer, Major-tien, R. H. Anderson, in the battle of Chancelorsville, Rebellion Records, series 1, vol. 25, part 1, p. 853, as follows: "Licut.-Col., John. J. Garnett of the artillery distinguished himself by his activity, skill, and courage during the battle.

Col. Garnett book part in the battle of Fredericksburg, value and Col., John. W. Fairfax of Gen. Longstreet's staff, represented Gen. Lee my father and Col., Fairfax met at the headquarters of Gen. Barksdale at Fredericksburg, where all our men wounded in that battle and left on the field were exchanged and sent to our hospitals on the north side of the Rappalannock. While these negotialions were in progress at Gen. Barksdale's headquarters, my father remembers having met a large number of Confederate officers, Gens. Longstreet, linod. Sims. J. E. B. Stuart, Kershaw, Col. Walton, Major von Borcke of Gen. Stuart's stoff, and among the number of warm of the warm of the wounded of the war, on the side of the south, "with a record."

Would

) onets. As the son of a veteran I share in my father's

As the son of a veteran I share in my father's esteem and regard for all old Confederate soldiers, and hope the time is not far distant when the South and the North will unite under the Stars and Stripes against any foreign power, whether England or Spain, that stands in the way of either the Motroe doctrine or the advancing civilization of the twentieth century.

A SON OF A VETERIAN.

WESTCHESTER, March 2, 1896.

Leave Sunday Concerts Alone, To the Letton of The Sex-Sir: Referring to the

costbleamendment of the laws relating to Sunday p formances, introduced by Senator McNuity of Brooklyn, which would prohibit Sanday concerts of any kind, I wish to protest against a measure which all fair minded people will agree is very obnoxious and inconsistent, especially in its bearing on the high class concerts given in the Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegle Music Hall on Sunday evenings. I suppose the main blea of those who wish this amendment passed is that these concerts are a source of amusement to the people, and tend to divert their

of amusement to the people, and tend to divert their minis from a project observance of the Saddath, Tulis mig. 4 be true of the so called "tagred concerts, which are generally common variety shows.

Music lovers who frequent the Sumday eventing concerts at the Maropolitian Opera House or Carnegle Music that are nether amused nor diversed. To many of them music, the most divine of all the arts, is a reignon. They are clevated by it. True music never demoralizes, and its grand influence upon the morals has never been questioned.

The demoralizes and its grand influence upon the morals has never been questioned.

A services consistes, the musical particular the Sunday services consistes, the musical particular indeed, half of the programmer ment security music indeed, half abeen performed in the churches during the same half abeen performed in the churches during the same half and the programmer of the sunday music in our places of worship. All good music is sared; it exalts man to a higher moral plane, and exerts an influence no unlike that of religion.

Therefore, if it he necessary to pass an amendment to satisfy the strict Sabbatarians, at least let it bess constructed that it shall not interfore with good music.

Singing Mice Explained.

To the Englow of The Sex-Sir: I find in The Sex-wo reports about singing mice. If the gentleman who caught the sweet singer in a trap had taken the little body to a pathological institute for an autopsy he would have found the cause of the singing. A post-mortem examination would have shown that the vomortem examination would have shown that the vo-cal cords of the little animal were discussed, by some croupous or dishthere process, with its conse-quent clearries and shrinking of the bisane, in the state of the mouse is impatient. The quick in-structure of the mouse of impatient in the quick in-stance of the light, some of the resummand produce of the light, some to the resummand as with reasons whistling. I am serry to destroy the sentimental or postboal ideas which might be connected with the shighing of a mouse might it not be a be mainted enabled its innerratar, but very likely the singing herather involuntary.

The marks March 4.

For the Colonel Against the Dogs. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEX. Sir. I would like to ask.
"Justice," in her eloquent tirade against the Mayor
and for the does, how she recombles this overwhealth
the toyle for dogs and long are for their welfare with the fact that the dogs are bleed in a city flat —and in a city hous—heaven help them, in a city flat —and that their beath suffers from confluences and lack of exercise.

No one loves a dog better than 1. I love him too well to see him miserable and half sick and which the the fact that the dogs are most unhappy, cooped up

Premonition and Vision of Beath.

From the Part-Express,
Sevices Falls, March 3. Mrs. Alice Baker, whose
husband was killed in a railroad accident at Salida, Col., a short time ago, and was brought to this coun ty for burial, expects to leave for her home this week. She says that she was warned in a dream several days in advance that her husband, who was an engineer, would be killed at a certain time at what was known as Matta Pass, and on this warning begged him not to so, but he laughed at her fears and started, telling her that he would return next day as usual. During the morning, as she was about the house, occu-pled with her work, she says that she plainly saw Matts Pass, which was some twenty miles from her home, just as she saw it in her dream, with the cars piled on top of each other, and her husband lying dead, and an hour later a despatch was received telling her that her husband was dead.

Their Eyes on Mr. Cleveland. From the Washington Evening Star.

The American people want Cuba to be free, and they do not expect the President by any act of his to misOUR CONSUL IN HAVANA.

Just Tribute to His Many Admirable

and Necessary Qualities. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice that your old friend, Mr. R. O. Williams, has resigned. It will be difficult to replace him. He has been so long in Cuba that he knows the Cubans and the birds of passage, ares de paso peninsulares, and is just the man to be there in the trying times not far distant, both on account of the distensions between Cubans and Peninsulares and also on account of the distress sure to come in June and July when the resources of the country shall have been expansied, and when all consume and none produce. I need not say to you anything in praise of Mr. Williams, for I think you know him pretty well. 2 think the Government knows him also,

A purer-minded man does not exist, and there are few so well informed in Spanish history as he is, and very few that can count to the letter the blunders in the government of the Spanish-American countries, causing Spain to lose them one by one, until now her last powersion, Cubais fighting to get rid of the whole tribe of blun derors seated in Madrid.

Suppose the Spaniards should succeed in quelling the insurrection, can they wring more taxes from Cuba? The entire sugar crop if made, 1,000,000 tons at 214 cents a pound, would not suffice to pay the expenses of the army of officeholders saddled on Unba by the Ministers of Madrid. Much less could it pay the army they would be compelled to maintain in Cuba-All in all, if it be true that Mr. Williams has ceased to be our Consul there, it will prove to be a great loss to us Americans connected by trade with Cuba.

You may remember some remarks you published in a letter from Mr. Williams away back in the seventies. They apply to-day as well as then with equal force. Cuba cannot be gov-erned from Madrid. Cuba has but one market for her products. She is commercially in our Union, and has been. Help her to get rid of the blunderers. She would soon get out of the ditch and produce 2,000,000 tons of sugar in a few years more, all of which would have to be paid for with North American products. Yours T. H. F.

TIPS TO STOP CABLE CARS.

May Work if You're On the Car, but What To THE EDITOR OF THE SEX-SIT: I understand that it is now the customary thing to tip the conductors of the Broadway cable cars if you want them to stop

the car to let you of. To such a state of helpless ter

the car to let you of. I have a seem to to do this, but can you suggest any means by which these autocrats may be induced to stop their cars so that I may get on? New Your, March 5.

SUNDEAMS.

-Paderewski's price , for playing the plane at a private reception is \$500 a minute. A San Francisco woman wrote to l'aderewski's manager some ten what Paderewski would charge to play for five minutes at an afternoon tea. She got a reply say-ing that the charge would be \$2,500. She thought this rather steep and wrote another note offering to pay \$1,000 for five minutes of Paderewski's music. She didn't even get an answer to this note.

-Eastern Kentucky has the oil fever very badly. the spring advances. Wells are being borred in dozens of districts, and in practically all the results have been highly encouraging. Several paying wells are already in operation, a large number of others produce oil, but not yet in paying quantities, and further borings are being made. One well near Hendricks has reached the great depth of 2,382 feet and is to be bored still deeper. A big flow of gas was reached at a depth of 1,850 feet, and the oil company believes oil will be struck in very large quantity soon. Prospecting is going on practically all over eastern Kentucky.

-Some hopeful speculators who have been count-ing unhatched chickens are about to start a poultry ranch near San Francisco which is to be the largst in the world. It is to reach its full capacity in three years, when it is to put on the market annually two million eggs and ninety thousand chickens for broiling. The plant will include two incubators, with a capacity of 2,000 eggs each, and no end of acre ranch. There will be nine hundred hens laying for the incubators and ten thousand laying for the market. The whole thing figures out a handsome profit, but people who have had experience with hens are doubtful of its success.

-A cave alleged to rival in extent and grandens the great Mammoth Cave has been discovered in Edmonson county, Ky., in which Mammoth Cave is situated. The newspapers of that region tell many tories of the remarkable character of the new cave. It was discovered by a travelling photographer of Bowling Green several weeks ago, He stumbled across an opening in the rocks and following it downward sixty feet found himself in an immense cave. He got others to accompany bim in an exploration of the cave, and it is alleged that more than sixty miles of subterranean avenues have been explored. It is said that a company has been formed to exploit the cave, that it will be lighted with electricity, and that an electric railway will be built to

its mouth from Cave City. -California wines will cost more this year than in several years bast according to the California Wine Makers' Corporation. It is stated that the vintage of 1895 was only \$,500,000 gallons of dry wines, red and while, while in the past few years the produc-tion has been between 15,000,000 and 24,000,000 gallons. Some 0,000,000 gallons are consumed on the Pacific coast, and the exports have usually been from 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 gallons, of all kinds of wine. Last year only 3,000,000 gallons of sweet wines were made, making a total vintage for year of 12,500,000 gallons. There was little surplus stock carried over from previous years. From these facts the wine makers conclude that the supply will be far below the demand, and that high prices and good times for them will result,

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Baron Bockum, who for many years was a leader of the German Liberals, is now up years of age and the oblest member of the Reichstan.

F. H. Cowen, the composer, has been selected to conduct the Manchester and Liverpool Philharmonic concerts, in succession to the late Sir Charles Hallé. A Kieff clerk went chess mad recently. He threw un his meltion, played chess all day long, and who e could find no partner played alone. Finally he bought a rope and hanged himself. Lieut, Walter Maxwell Scott, the great great grand

on of Sir Walter Scott and the first male heir of Albhotsford since Sir Walter's own son, will come of age in April. Queen Victoria, it is said, will ther make him a baronet. Bismarck has been accused of being close to

out lately. For thirty years he has paid 300 marks a year to each of three soldiers who lost their eys sight at the battle of Koeniggraciz, Egypt's Khediye is polite to the Duke of Cam-

bridge, who is going up the Nile. He has placed his yacht at the buke's disposal and provided him with an ass, "which enjoys a high reputation as Monsignor Agostino Caprara, the Advocate of the bevil, has just the I at Rome. The duty of the rocutus diatori is to present the objections to the canonization of any person proposed as a new saint and to cost doubts on his puracles, while the advisatus let takes the other side.

Appendicitis, according to Prof. Dieniafov of Paris generally due to the progressive formation of a calculus analogous to the stones formed in the liver and kidneys. He thinks his theory is confirmed by ome recent experiments in which appendicitis wa produced by surgical means in caldul

At Niederrenteen, near Dielenhofen, which is the German for Thionyille, a treasure of from fifteen to sixteen thousand koman coins belonging to the third and fourth centuries was recently discovered, according to the Lothringen Zutung. The coin weigh nearly a humared pounds and have been given to the Lorraine Historical Society.

Lloyo's silver medal has been awarded to Capt. Nutman of the steamship Aldar, who, when his ship foundered, refused to be taken off, in order not to eave an injured man. He went down with the ship, but managed to hold on to his man and to get him on the bottom of an upturned boat, from which they were afterward rescued.

In Australia they have a whale cure for rhoumatism which is said to be effective, though disagrenable. It was discovered by a drunken man, who was staggering along the beach near the whalin station at Twofold Ray, and who, seeing a dead whale cut open, took a header into the decomposing slubber. It took two hours for him to work his way out, but he was then not only soler, but cured if is rheumatism. Now a hotel has been built in the neighboring town of Eden, where rheumatic pa-

tients wait for the arrival of a whale in order to ake blubber baths